ABSTRACT OF REPORTS ABOUT INDUSTRIES IN MYSORE.

In connection with the industrial survey of the State a set of questions had been printed and sent to Amildars of all taluks for the purpose of collecting information about the different industries carried on in the State. A Special Officer has been since appointed to carry out the industrial survey under the Industries and Commerce Committee of the Mysore Economic Conference. In the meanwhile an abstract of the reports received from some of the taluks is published as it supplies useful and interesting information.

NOTE I.

CHIKBALLAPUR TALUK.

The information collected deals with nine villages of the taluk, *viz.*, Manchanabele Halgurki, Agalgurki, Mailappanahalli, Tippanahalli, Nandi, Kandawara, Sultanpet and Nayanahalli and also of Chikballapur Town.

Weaving.—Twenty-two families in Chikballapur Town, thirteen in Manchanabele, three in Agalgurki, two each in Mailappanahalli and Tippanahalli, one in Nandi and eighteen in Kandawara are engaged in weaving cotton cloths, while five families in Chikballapur Town and five in Halgurki village work with wool. Except the weaving classes of Chikballapur Town, Manchanabele and Tippanahalli, the weavers of other places follow agricultural pursuits also. Holeyas weave "duppatis" in Halgurki, while the Kurubas of this place and Chikballapur Town make kamblis.

The marginally noted ಹಲಿಗೆಮಗ್ಗ, ಅಚ್ಚು ಕಟ್ಟುವ, ಉಳಿ, ಕೊಂಬು ರಾಟೆ, ಕುಂಚಿ, ನಿಲುವುಲಾಳಿ ಕೋಲು, etc. weaving implements are used. In Chikballapur Town each weaver weaves 4 to 6 cubits of cloth and 4 cubits of kambli in a day, while in Halgurki a weaver makes one bed sheet in two days and one kambli in four days. In Kandawara a workman turns out one rupee worth of work in a day, weaving 2 to 5 cubits of cloth.

The price in the taluk in general of a sari of 16 cubits length varies from Rs. 2 to 10, of a bodice cloth from 4 to 8 annas, and of a "duppati" from Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per bit of 12 cubits. The saris of Manchanabele in particular are valued at rates ranging from Rs. 3 to 10, and 15 to 50. The time taken to learn the art of weaving varies from three months to three years, no cost being incurred therefor as it is learnt from infancy from the elders of the family.

2. *Sericulture.*—About two hundred and fifty families in Chikballapur Town, twenty in Manchanabele and three in Sultanpet are engaged in sericulture in addition to agriculture. The necessary appliances are (1) a bamboo plate (ತಟ್ಟೆ), (2) a ಚಂದ್ರಾಕಿ (of split bamboo) and (3) a ಛಿಪ್ಪೆ, the whole set costing about Rs. 30. The mulberry required for rearing silk worms is either grown locally or purchased from adjoining villages or brought from Magadi. The cost of raw material is said to be Rs. 30. In Chikballapur Town four male coolies rear 25 measures of cocoons of 13 seers per measure in one month, while at Manchanabele only 10 measures are reared in that time. Each measure is sold at Rs. 4. Sericulture can be learnt within three months and nothing has to be paid for tuition in it. Four persons engaged in the work, get Rs. 60 a month clear of expenses in Chikballapur Town, while Rs. 8 or 10 is the income of a similar workman in Manchanabele village.

3. *Silk reeling.*—Thirty families in Chikballapur Town and three in Sultanpet work in drawing silk thread out of cocoons. The raw materials are purchased either locally or from adjacent villages at a cost of about Rs. 20. The implements required are a bamboo wheel with some other articles made locally of the same material. The whole set costs about Rs. 10. One male and two female coolies draw about 2 to 4 seers of thread a day. Reeling silk thread can be learnt within a month, no cost being incurred therefor. Reeled silk is exported to Hubli or Dharwar and sold at Rs. 5 or 6 per seer. Each workman earns Rs. 6 to 10 at Sultanpet while his fellow worker earns Rs. 7 to 20 at Chikballapur Town.

4. *Carpentry.*—Two families in Chikballapur Town, two in Manchanabele, four in Tippanahalli and two in Nandi are engaged in carpentry. In Tippanahalli a Madiga, a Jangama, a Wodda and a Vokkaliga have adopted carpentry as their profession. Fifty rupees are required for raw materials. The usual implements* are required for their work. They are bought either at Chikballapur Town or in Bangalore and nearly all the tools are of English manufacture. The wood required is also got from Bangalore. The wages vary from annas 4 to Re. 1 and carpenters make an average monthly income of Rs. 15. Youngsters are taught the calling by their elders free of cost in the course of 2 or 3 years. There are also three families of sawyers in Manchanabele who earn about the same wages as the carpenters.

* The adze, big and small.
Chisel.
Auger.
Saw.
Brace.
Plane, etc.

5. *Smithcraft.*—(1) *Goldsmith.*— There are thirteen families of goldsmiths (ಅಕ್ಕಸಾಲೆ) in Chikballapur Town following the profession of their caste. These earn from Rs. 15 to 30 with an average of 12 annas a day. There are three families at Manchanabele following the goldsmith trade of which one is a Jangama and the other a Satani. In Nandi also there is a goldsmith's family. All these are agriculturists in addition and do not live solely by the gains of the smith's trade. These people earn one rupee a day. A goldsmith (who is also a silversmith) gets about Rs. 1 to 3 for making a silver belt (ಡಾಬು) and Rs. 10 or 12 for an "Addike ಅಡ್ಡಿಕೆ." Very near two years is necessary to learn the art for which no cost is incurred.

(2) *Blacksmiths.*—There are seven families of this class in Chikballapur Town who live solely by smithcraft, while two in Kandawara and one in Nandi are agriculturists in addition. The blacksmith of Nagenahalli is also a goldsmith and has no other calling to depend upon for his maintenance. An ironsmith in Nandi and Nagenahalli earns about Rs. 15 a month, while at Kandawara he turns out Rs. 4 worth of work a day and makes an average income of Rs. 15 to 20 a month. Blacksmiths of Chikballapur Town build common carts which are sold at Rs. 40 per cart.

6. *Basket-making.*—There are thirty families of Korachas in Chikballapur who are engaged in trade in addition to basket-making. There are also eight families of Myadas in Chikballapur Town who work in bamboos, while there are two families of Korachas in Tippenahalli following basket-making in addition to agriculture. The special scythe ಮಚ್ಚು and bottom block ಅಡಿತುಂಡು are the implements used by these men. The scythe which is locally manufactured can be had for a rupee and the bamboo required for the work is got from Bangalore or purchased in surrounding villages. Mats, sieves, baskets, winnows and cart baskets ಭಂಡಿಮುಕ್ಕಳಿ are manufactured and sold at prices ranging from 6 pies upwards, the last being priced at Re. 1 per basket. No cost is involved in learning the trade for which about six months' probation is enough. Each workman in Chikballapur earns from Rs. 7 to Rs. 15 a month.

7. *Oil-mills.*—There are seven families of oilmongers in Chikballapur Town who live solely by the profits of the profession and adopt the trade of their caste, while one family of Bedas and three of Bestas, both non-caste professionals, extract oil in Halgurki and Mailappanahalli villages respectively. These people are agriculturists in addition. All these workmen have stone-mills in which wooden poles revolve pressing oil from the seeds. The implements used are (1) revolving pole ಕೊಣ್ಣ, (2) a cross pole ಕೊಂತದುಂಡ (3) a cross beam, (4) crowbars and (5) chains. A pair of bulls is also necessary for work. The whole set costs about Rs. 200. Oil-seeds are bought in local fairs. Honge (ಹೊಂಗೆ) seeds are sold at Rs. 10 per candi. Two coolies and one oilmonger extract 3½ maunds of oil in a day. Honge oil is sold at prices ranging from Rs. 3 to 5 per maund, the price of all oils depending on the kind of seeds from which the oil is extracted. Each oilmonger earns about 8 annas a day.

8. *Shoe-making.*—There are three families of shoe-makers in Chikballapur Town who are traders in addition. Leather for shoes, etc., is bought either locally or in Bangalore in depôts. The cost of raw materials required is about Rs. 3. The implements used are of English manufacture and are also purchased for just about the same amount in Bangalore. A workman turns out a pair of boots or a pair of slippers ಚಡಾವು in a day and sells the same for prices varying from Rs. 3

to Rs. 5. The trade can be learnt in about three months, the youngsters learning the art from their elders without paying anything therefor.

9. *Pottery.*—In addition to agriculture two families of potters ಕುಂಬಾರರು of Halgurki, five of Tippanahalli and fifteen of Sultanpet are engaged in making pots and such other earthenware as ಹರವಿ, ಮುಚ್ಚಳ, ಚಟ್ಟಿ, ಗಡಿಗೆ, and pot rings for wells, out of the clay got from the beds of the tanks near their villages. These are sold both in the villages and in Chikballapur Town, at prices ranging from 2 pies to 4 annas. Pots for storing grain ಮಾಡಿ are sold at 8 annas per pot. The implements used are ಸಾರೆ, ಚಕ್ಕೆ ದಬ್ಬೆ, ದಬ್ಬಳ, ಕುಂಬಸಾರೆ and ಚಕ್ರ. Each potter earns about from annas 4 to 8 a day. No cost is incurred in learning pottery as it is learnt from infancy from the elderly members of the family.

10. *Manufacture of sugar-cane mills.*—There is one factory in Chikballapur Town where sugar-cane mills are manufactured out of old cannon and waste metal bought from Government Stores. The machinery costs about Rs. 10,000 and 60 mill-hands work to prepare 100 mills in a month. Provided the engine works well, the income from the factory is about Rs. 1,000 a month.

11. *Rice hulling.*—There is also a rice hulling and refining machine in Chikballapur Town. In this factory six coolies can clean thirty candis of paddy in a day on payment of one rupee a candi. An oil-gas engine is being worked for the purpose. This machine cost Rs. 4,000.

DODBALLAPUR TALUK.

The information relates to twenty-six villages of the taluk in five of which no industries are practised.

1. *Weaving.*—There are two hundred and ninety-five families of Devanga people in the town of Dodballapur who live solely by weaving. There are also seven families of Patwegars, four of Padmasales and four of Kunchatigars in the town who have adopted weaving as their caste profession. There are also three Musalman families in this town who live solely by the gains of weaving. There are two families of caste weavers in Sivapura village, while four at Chikbelimangala, six in Kolagere, four in Tubagere, four in Dodbelimangala, twenty in Hanabe and three in Madhure villages are all of the Holeya caste weaving thick rough bed sheets. (ಹೆಚ್ಚಡಗಳು).

The weavers of Dodballapur town buy yarn in Bangalore, while those of the villages of the taluk buy in Dodballapur Town.

ಅಚ್ಚು (reed)
ಕುಂಚಿಗೆ (brush)
ರಾಟೆ (pulley)
ಕದರು (spindle)
ಕಂಟಕಡ್ಡಿ
ದೋಣಿಮರ
ಸೇಜುಕಡ್ಡಿ
ಕಾಲಾವಿಕೆ ಚಕ್ಕೆ (Treddle)
ಅಡ್ಡದಂಡಿಕೆ (Cross bar)
ಸಲಿಗೆ ಹಗ್ಗ (ropes)
ಲಾಳಿ (Shuttle)
ಉಕ್ಕಿಬಿದ್ದಿಗೆ ಸಲಿಗೆ (Warp-distributing wire.)

The marginally noted implements are used in weaving cloths.

Except the weavers of Dodballapur Town, the others in the taluk pursue agriculture as the main calling attending to weaving as a supplementary profession.

One weaver turns out 2 yards of sari in Dodballapur Town, while 2 or 3 Holeyas weave one bed sheet "ದುಪ್ಪಟಿ, ಹಚ್ಚಡ" in a day at Chikbelimangala and other villages, while in Tubagere a yellow (ಸಂಬಾವಳಿ) sari or kirige (yellow colored sari of cotton with red or crimson borders), is woven in 2 or 3 days whereas only 5 saries of the best sort of the value of Rs. 10 to 12 are manufactured in a month.